

FEAT: Functional Enumeration of Algebraic Types

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Get the Haskell lib.: `cabal install testing-feat`

Example

```
*Main> index (10100) :: ([[Bool]], [Bool])  
([[], [], [False, False, True, True], ... [False], []],  
 [True, True, False, False])
```

Property Based Testing of large AST types

Use case: test pretty-print + parse for Template Haskell.

```
data Exp    = VarE Name | CaseE Exp [Match] | ...  -- 18 Con
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data Match = Match Pat Body [Dec]
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```
data Pat    = LitP Lit | ViewP Exp Pat | ...          -- 14 Con
```

```
data Body   = GuardedB [(Guard, Exp)] | NormalB Exp
```

```
data Dec    = FunD Name [Clause] | ...               -- 14 Con
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```
data Dec    = FunD Name [Clause] | ...              -- 14 Con
```

```
data Clause = Clause [Pat] Body [Dec]
```

Around 10 datatypes, around 100 constructors.

Enumerating by size

Enumeration of $[Bool]$

$\{ [], [False], [True], [False, False], [False, True] \dots$

$index\ 0 \mapsto []$

$index\ 1 \mapsto [False]$

$index\ 2 \mapsto [True]$

\dots

Partitioning by size

Partitioning of $[Bool]$:

{	
{ },	0 Constructors
{ [] },	1 Constructor
{ },	2 Constructors
{ [False], [True] },	...
{ },	
{ [False, False], [False, True] ...	
...	

An infinite sequence of finite sequences

Spec. of functional enumerations, part 1

type $E\ a$ -- fun. enum. of values of type a

type $F\ a$ -- similar but for finite enum.

$sel \quad :: E\ a \rightarrow Part \rightarrow F\ a$ -- pick one finite enum.

$card \quad :: F\ a \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ -- get its cardinality

$index_F :: F\ a \rightarrow Index \rightarrow a$ -- ... and its elements
-- where $Part = Index = \mathbb{N}$

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Possible implementations of F and E :

type $F\ a = (\mathbb{N}, Index \rightarrow a)$ -- we will use this
type $F'\ a = [a]$ -- not this
type $E\ a = [F\ a]$ -- but we use (roughly) this
type $E'\ a = Part \rightarrow F\ a$ -- not this

Spec. of functional enumerations, part 2

Set operations for E and for F :

$empty :: E\ a$

$sing :: a \rightarrow E\ a$

$(\oplus) :: E\ a \rightarrow E\ a \rightarrow E\ a$ -- merge two enum.s

$(\otimes) :: E\ a \rightarrow E\ b \rightarrow E\ (a \times b)$ -- diagonalisation

$pay :: E\ a \rightarrow E\ a$ -- increase cost (size)

$fmap :: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow E\ a \rightarrow E\ b$

$empty_F :: F\ a$

$sing_F :: a \rightarrow F\ a$

$(\oplus_F) :: F\ a \rightarrow F\ a \rightarrow F\ a$

$(\otimes_F) :: F\ a \rightarrow F\ b \rightarrow F\ (a \times b)$

Example enumeration of a simple datatype

data $T = L \mid S\ T \mid B\ T\ T$

instance *Enumerable* T **where**

enumerate = *pay* (*pure* L

\oplus *pure* $S \circledast$ *enumerate*

\oplus *pure* $B \circledast$ *enumerate* \circledast *enumerate*)

$[(0, []),$

$(1, [L]),$

$(1, [S\ L]),$

$(2, [S\ (S\ L), B\ L\ L]),$

$(4, [S\ (S\ (S\ L)), S\ (B\ L\ L), B\ L\ (S\ L), B\ (S\ L)\ L])$

...

Spec. of functional enumerations, part 3

$$\text{sel} :: E\ a \rightarrow \text{Part} \rightarrow F\ a$$

$$\text{sel} (\text{pay } e) 0 = \text{empty}_F$$

$$\text{sel} (\text{pay } e) (p + 1) = \text{sel } e\ p$$

$$\text{sel } \text{empty}\ p = \text{empty}_F$$

$$\text{sel} (\text{sing } x) 0 = \text{sing}_F\ x$$

$$\text{sel} (\text{sing } x) (p + 1) = \text{empty}_F$$

$$\text{sel} (a \oplus b)\ p = \text{sel } a\ p \oplus_F \text{sel } b\ p$$

$$\text{sel} (a \otimes b)\ p = \bigoplus_{k=0}^p (\text{sel } a\ k \otimes_F \text{sel } b\ (p - k))$$

Functional finite sequences

```
data Finite a = F  
  {  $card_F :: Integer$   
    ,  $index_F :: Integer \rightarrow a$  }  -- between 0 and  $card_F - 1$ 
```

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```

```
Finite a  $\approx$  [a]  
 $\text{card}_F \approx \text{length}$   
 $\text{index}_F \approx (!!)$ 
```

$empty_F :: Finite\ a$
 $empty_F = F\ 0\ (\lambda i \rightarrow \perp)$

$sing_F :: a \rightarrow Finite\ a$
 $sing_F\ a = F\ 1\ one$ **where**
 $one\ 0 = a$
 $one\ _ = \perp$

$empty_F \approx []$
 $sing_F \approx (:[])$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{map}_F &:: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow \text{Finite } a \rightarrow \text{Finite } b \\
 \text{map}_F f (F\ c\ ix) &= F\ c\ (f \circ ix)
 \end{aligned}$$

$(\oplus_F) :: \text{Finite } a \rightarrow \text{Finite } a \rightarrow \text{Finite } a$

$f1 \oplus_F f2 = F \text{ car } ix$ **where**

$\text{car} = \text{card}_F f1 + \text{card}_F f2$

$ix\ i =$ **if** $i < \text{card}_F f1$

then $\text{index}_F f1\ i$

else $\text{index}_F f2\ (i - \text{card}_F f1)$

$(\oplus_F) \approx (++)$

$(xs ++ ys) !! i \equiv xs !! i$ $\text{for } i < \text{length } xs$
 $\equiv ys !! (i - \text{length } xs)$ $\text{for } i \geq \text{length } xs$

$f1 \otimes_F f2 = F \text{ car } ix$ **where**
 $\text{car} = \text{card}_F f1 * \text{card}_F f2$
 $ix \ i = \mathbf{let} \ (d, m) = (i \text{ 'divMod' } \text{card}_F f2)$
 $\mathbf{in} \ (\text{index}_F f1 \ d, \text{index}_F f2 \ m)$

$[(x, y) \mid x \leftarrow xs, y \leftarrow ys] \approx xs \otimes_F ys$

$[(x, y) \mid x \leftarrow xs, y \leftarrow ys] !! i \equiv$
 $(xs !! \text{div } i \text{ lys}, ys !! \text{mod } i \text{ lys})$
where $lys = \text{length } ys$

Infinite enumerations

```
newtype Enumerate a = E { parts :: [Finite a] }  
  -- Actual implementation also store  
  -- the reversals of all initial segments of the list
```

empty :: *Enumerate a*

empty = *E (repeat empty_F)*

sing :: *a → Enumerate a*

sing a = *E ([sing_F a] ++ repeat empty_F)*

fmap :: *(a → b) → Enumerate a → Enumerate b*

fmap f = *E ∘ fmap (map_F f) ∘ parts*

$(\oplus) :: \text{Enumerate } a \rightarrow \text{Enumerate } a \rightarrow \text{Enumerate } a$
 $(\oplus) \ e1 \ e2 = E \$ \text{zipWith } (\oplus_F) (\text{parts } e1) (\text{parts } e2)$

Each part of a product is a finite convolution sum:

$$\begin{aligned} & (e_1 \otimes e_2) ! n \\ & \equiv e_1 ! 0 \otimes_F e_2 ! n \\ & \quad \oplus_F e_1 ! 1 \otimes_F e_2 ! (n-1) \\ & \quad \oplus_F \dots \\ & \quad e_1 ! n \otimes_F e_2 ! 0 \\ & \equiv \text{concat}_F \\ & \quad (\text{zipWith} (\otimes_F) \\ & \quad \quad (\text{parts } e_1) \\ & \quad \quad (\text{reverse (take } n (\text{parts } e_2)))) \end{aligned}$$

$$e ! n = \text{parts } e !! n$$

$$\text{concat}_F = \text{foldr} (\oplus_F) \text{empty}_F$$

$(\otimes) :: \text{Enumerate } a \rightarrow \text{Enumerate } b \rightarrow \text{Enumerate } (a, b)$
 $xs \otimes ys = E \$ \text{map } (\text{conv } (\text{parts } xs))$
 $\quad (\text{reversals } (\text{parts } ys))$

$\text{conv} :: [\text{Finite } a] \rightarrow [\text{Finite } b] \rightarrow \text{Finite } (a, b)$
 $\text{conv } xs \text{ } ys = \text{concat}_F (\text{zipWith } (\otimes_F) xs \text{ } ys)$

$\text{reversals} :: [a] \rightarrow [[a]]$

$\text{reversals} = \text{go } [] \textbf{ where}$

$\text{go rev } (x : xs) = \textbf{let } rev' = x : rev$
 $\quad \textbf{in } rev' : \text{go rev' } xs$

Assigning costs

$pay :: Enumerate\ a \rightarrow Enumerate\ a$
 $pay\ e = E \$ empty_F : parts\ e$

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Guarded recursion operator:

$fix\ pay \equiv empty$

Examples

$enum_{Bool} = pay \$ sing \text{ False } \oplus sing \text{ True}$

```
*Main> map cardF (parts enumBool)  
[0,2,0,0,0,0...
```

Examples

```
data N = Ze | Su N deriving Show  
enum_N = pay $ sing Ze  $\oplus$  fmap Su enum_N
```

```
*Main> map card_F (parts enum_N)  
[0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1 ...
```

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} \text{enum}_{[Bool]} &= \text{pay } \$ \\ &\quad \text{sing } [] \oplus \\ &\quad \text{fmap } (\text{uncurry } (:)) (\text{enum}_{Bool} \otimes \text{enum}_{[Bool]}) \end{aligned}$$

```
*Main> map cardF (parts enum[Bool])  
[0,1,0,2,0,4,0,8,0,16,0,32,0,64,0,128,0,256,0 ...]
```

Absolute indexing

$index' :: Enumerate\ a \rightarrow Integer \rightarrow a$
 $index' = index_F \circ concat_F \circ parts$

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Consider:

$length\ (repeat\ ()) \equiv \perp$
 $repeat\ () !! i \equiv ()$

Random selection

$uniform_F :: Finite\ a \rightarrow Gen\ a$

$uniform_F\ f = liftM\ (index_F\ f)\ (choose\ (0,\ card_F\ f - 1))$

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$uniform_F :: Finite\ a \rightarrow Gen\ a$

$uniform_F\ f = liftM\ (index_F\ f)\ (choose\ (0, card_F\ f - 1))$

$uniform :: Enumerate\ a \rightarrow Int \rightarrow Gen\ a$

$uniform\ e\ n = uniform_F\ \$ concat_F\ \$ take\ n\ \$ parts\ e$

- An algebra of Functional Enumerations
 - Concise definition (complete implementation in slides)
 - Nice algebraic properties
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- An algebra of Functional Enumerations
 - Concise definition (complete implementation in slides)
 - Nice algebraic properties
 - Automatically derivable for algebraic data types
- Actually finds bugs
 - Particularly useful for large abstract syntax tree types
 - Found errors in `haskell-src-extensions` and `template-haskell`
 - Neither `SmallCheck` nor `QuickCheck` finds these bugs

Try it

Have some untested code lying around?

- cabal install testing-feat
- **import** *Test.Feat*

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Thank you!